

Bonn Spy Allegedly Advanced Despite Security Suspicions

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, May 1.—Allegations that Gunter Guillaume was an East German spy were passed on to Chancellor Willy Brandt more than three years ago, the West German intelligence service said today, yet apparently this had no effect on Mr. Guillaume's rise to become one of the chancellor's closest aides.

The statement by the West German Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the agency charged with state security, was possibly the most damaging development so far in the spy scandal.

The statement confirmed reports that both its West Berlin office and an *unofficial* organization known as the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists raised questions about Mr. Guillaume when he joined Mr. Brandt's office in 1970 in a minor position. These reports were passed on to the chancellor's office, which at that time was making its own routine security check on Mr. Guillaume.

They were apparently ignored, as Mr. Guillaume was given a top-secret clearance. The man then in charge of Mr. Brandt's office was Horst Elsmeier, now minister of posts and technology.

The statement put out here today did not go into detail about the charges raised against Mr. Guillaume, who came to West Germany in 1963 and worked his way up in the Social Democratic party organization. But reports from Berlin said Mr. Guillaume had been spotted as an East German agent in 1955, and that at one point West Berlin authorities put out an alarm for him.

Mr. Elsmeier answered the statement by denying that incriminating information was put back on the file, but putting the blame back on the Office for the Protection of the Constitution. Mr. Elsmeier pointed out that, although not specifically responsible for the security check on Mr. Guillaume in 1970, the office had in fact carried it out as it did for other federal offices.

Mr. Elsmeier said the security office had not raised any opposition to the employment of Mr. Guillaume. In what appeared another serious lapse, no security check was asked for on Mr. Guillaume when he was appointed as a personal aide to Mr. Brandt.

—*Los Angeles Times.*

Bonn Is Blamed

BERLIN, May 1 (AP).—East Germany blamed West Germany yesterday for any consequences resulting from Bonn's postponement of an exchange of diplomatic representation in their respective capitals.

A brief dispatch by the official news agency, ADN, made no reference to the cause of Bonn's displeasure, the discovery of the East German spy.

French Pay Base Up

PARIS, May 1 (UPI).—The French cabinet today raised the minimum wage 6 percent to 5.65 francs (about \$1.25) an hour. The French basic wage has now risen 28 percent since last May 1.



Associated Press
ISRAELI KILL—Photo released by the Israeli Air Force is said to show an Israeli plane catching a Syrian Soviet-built MiG-17 in its gunsights during big air battle Monday.

On Golan Line Disengagement

Kissinger, in Egypt, Confers With Sadat

From Wire Dispatches

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 1.

—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here last night and immediately conferred with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt as part of an effort to build a broad base of support for a compromise truce-separation agreement between Israel and Syria.

The mood for the meeting, held at a time of rapidly improving Egyptian-American friendship, was symbolized by Mr. Sadat, who told the new Mrs. Kissinger that "you're among Henry's family."

After discussing the Middle East situation, including Mr. Kissinger's ideas for bringing about an Israeli-Syrian disengagement when he begins shuttling between Jerusalem and Damascus later this week, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Kissinger had a private dinner with their wives at the government villa east of this ancient city on the Mediterranean.

Mr. Kissinger and his wife spent this morning sightseeing at the Roman amphitheater and baths and later at the Greco-Roman museum here.

In a May Day speech, Mr. Sadat defended his policy of disengagement with Israel and rapprochement with the United States.

He reiterated that the United States had changed its policy "from complete disregard of Arab rights to a sense of the dangers latent in the situation and a serious effort to find a solution."

There are political adolescents who do not see the changes that have taken place on the Arab and international levels," Mr. Sadat said, in a scornful attack on his critics.

"When Kissinger goes to Moscow and Peking, that is fine. But when he comes to Cairo, Damascus or Algiers, then that is treason," he said.

Mr. Sadat said tonight that he had "full confidence" that Mr. Kissinger would work out a disengagement agreement. He also said he may take up with Mr. Kissinger the possibility of U.S. arms supplies for Egypt. He said the subject had not been discussed yet.

Mr. Sadat emphasized that President Hafer al-Assad of Syria "has the final word" with Mr. Kissinger about a Syrian-Israeli troop separation.

Explaining his role, the Egyptian leader said: "We are discussing all the possibilities."

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Kissinger wound up talks with President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. As he was leaving Algiers yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kissinger said that he had "increased hope" for the success of the disengagement talks as the result of what he called the "understanding and support" given him by Mr. Boumedienne.

Aboard the Air Force 707 jet flight between Algeria and Egypt, a senior U.S. official said that the talks with Mr. Boumedienne had the same goal as those held Monday in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and those with Mr. Sadat to gain support from the Israeli and Arab leaders that have influence with Syria for a compromise disengagement accord which would fall short of the demands made up to now by Syria.

Mr. Kissinger in return has emphasized that he expects the Israelis, whom he will visit tomorrow, to make some concessions as well. He will go to Damascus on Friday. U.S. officials have said that Israel and Syria have rejected the plan submitted by each other and therefore a middle ground must be found.

Meanwhile, it was announced that Mr. Kissinger would make an unscheduled return visit to Egypt on Saturday after taking Israel's proposal to Syria, and then would fly the same day to Amman.

The hearing is expected to last 10 days and a further hearing will be necessary to complete evidence from the British witnesses. Irish government witnesses have already been heard.

Norway has been chosen because no Common Market nation wanted to get involved, fearing possible action by the Irish Republican Army. Some of the witnesses to be put forward by the British, mainly army personnel, are regarded as marked men.

The Norwegians have promised strict security around the army base where the hearings will take place.

It is felt here that Britain and Ireland will eventually agree to a friendly settlement of the case.

But the Irish government has no intention of rushing into a settlement before the British Parliament reviews the act authorizing detention, men.

But he said the decision was more a political question than a military one.

He also said that the Syrians

Assad Declines to Follow Egypt's Lead

Syria Will Not Diversify Sources of Arms

By C.L. Sulzberger

DAMASCUS (NYT).—Syria has no intention of following Egypt's lead by diversifying the sources of its arms supplies, which at present are almost entirely Russian. At the same time, Moscow has assured Damascus that it favors a "just solution" of the Arab-Israeli problem "as we see it."

In these words, President Hafez al-Assad, an air force commander who gained control of this country by a coup d'etat in 1970 and was elected President by 98 percent of the voters in a 1971 referendum, summarized his basic views on the current situation between Syria and Israel. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is coming here this week to try and tranquillize the violent situation. It will not be easy.

Mr. Assad emphasized: "The Arab people cannot keep silent while Israeli occupation of their lands continues. Since the October war this area cannot return to the previous condition of no peace, no war."

"What is now happening [between Syria and Israel] is war. It is at present confined to the eve of a visit here by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, was relatively light compared to some days in the past eight weeks.

In Damascus, the Syrian regime claimed that its forces

destroyed one Israeli tank and an

army dump in clashes before

dawn. It reported that "artillery

duels continued without letup on

Mount Hermon."

Patrols Clash

A communiqué said that Syrian and Israeli patrols also clashed, trading machine-gun fire and grenades.

"Our heavy artillery pounded

enemy tank concentrations in

various sectors of the front," the

communiqué said.

It made no mention of any

Syrian losses on the 51st

consecutive day of fighting on the

Golan Heights.

Israel admitted to at least three wounded in today's exchanges, largely confined to the sectors around the area it captured in the October war.

Defense Ministry sources said

that among the places visited by

Gen. Dayan and the commander of

the northern front, Maj. Gen.

Rafael Eitan, were the Israeli

positions on Mount Hermon and

the town of Kuneitra, just inside

the 1967 cease-fire lines.

The question of whether Israel

is prepared to give up this town

will be at the center of talks

with Mr. Kissinger tomorrow. A senior military officer, briefing foreign correspondents today, said that Kuneitra itself had little

military value, but three hills to

the west were useful for defensive purposes.

But he said the decision was

more a political question than a

military one.

He also said that the Syrians

had no reference to

Jordan's refusal to join other Arab states in recognizing the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians.

The king said: "We respect the

collective Arab will if this will o

f the Arab states and leaders seek

a new position by which the PLO

alone could assume the responsi

bility of search, endeavor and

work for the recovery of the occ

upied Palestine lands, includi

the West Bank, Jerusalem a

the right of the Palestinians.

"If this were adopted, the

would be nothing we could do b

to respond to their consensus an

thus consider ourselves relieved o

our responsibilities, and the

leave it to history to pass its fin

judgment."

The Arab summit meeting in

Algiers last November recognize

the PLO as the sole legal repre

sentative of the Palestinians.

King Hussein said: "We con

sider the presence of the PLO

delegation within the Genev

conference a natural thing, in or

the scope of our specific pow

and responsibilities within th

framework of United Nations

Security Council Resolution 242

Jordan "welcomes and eve

calls for full coordination amon

all parties to the Geneva con

ference, namely, the three Ar

abes (Egypt, Syria and Jord

and the Palestine Liberation Or

ganization," the king said.

Three Bombs in Milan

MILAN, May 1 (AP).—Three

time-bombs exploded yesterda

outside three police stations

downtown Milan, causing min

damage to the buildings in

shattering hundreds of windo

police said.

Demand Complete Independence

Guinea Rebels Are Suspicious of Spinola

By Thomas Johnson

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 1 (NYT).—

African guerrilla leaders in

Portuguese Guinea, or Guine

Bissau as they call it, regard Gen.

Antonio de Spinola's "solution"

for the colonial wars as totally

unacceptable.

The rebels regard Gen. Spinola

as potentially a more diffi

cult enemy than the preceding

regime led by Premier Marcello

Cactano.

Africans in this capital who are

familiar with the struggle in

Guinea-Bissau say that recent

reports from Lisbon seem to

confirm the rebels' fears. Gen. Spinola has been quoted as saying he had no intention of granting

independence to the African ter

ritories.</

Ellsberg Break-In Case

Ehrlichman Lawyers to Ask Nixon, Kissinger to Testify

WASHINGTON, May 1 (UPI).—Attorneys for former presidential assistant John Ehrlichman said yesterday that it will be "necessary" to call President Nixon and other high government officials to testify in support of their claim that the Ellsberg case burglary was based on national security grounds.

An Official in Maryland Gets 5 Years

From Wire Dispatches

ATLANTIC CITY, May 1.—A federal judge today sentenced former Atlantic County Executive Dale Anderson to serve five years in prison for extortion and tax evasion. The case stemmed from a federal probe of political corruption in Maryland.

Anderson could have faced sentences totaling more than 300 days and heavy fines. Anderson held a brief news conference in which he charged that the jury that convicted him on March 29 "was tired, sick and intimidated by the Internal Revenue Service. They would have convicted the Pope." Anderson, 57, a Democrat who served former Vice-President Agnew as the leader of Baltimore County's government, was sentenced to five years on his conviction of conspiracy to extort money and five years on evasion and income-tax evasion, the two terms to be served concurrently.

19 Days to Appeal
Sentencing Anderson, the court gave him 10 days to appeal his conviction and released him on his own recognizance. Anderson's attorney, Norman Ramsey, said that an appeal would be filed shortly.

Anderson, who stepped down from office last week after a 16-year political career in Baltimore City, was convicted of evading \$7 in federal taxes from 1969 through 1972 and extorting cash jacks from architects and engineers totaling \$32,820 in return for county contracts.

Anderson resigned after U.S. District Judge Joseph Young denied his motions for a new trial. Anderson's former aide, William H. Young, who testified against him at the trial, has been on probation for two years based \$3,000 following a plea deal. Attorney George Beall, whom Anderson was spared imprisonment because of his cooperation with federal investigators, same probe led to Agnew's resignation from the vice-presidency. Agnew resigned after no contest to federal income-tax evasion.



Associated Press
FREE—Victor Samnelson (in foreground) at Miami airport Tuesday en route home after his release Monday by Marxist Argentine guerrillas. Mr. Samnelson, 36, manager of an Exxon subsidiary refinery at Campora, Argentina, was freed after 144 days and payment of a \$14.2-million ransom. He has now joined his family at Hilton Head Island, S. C.

Despite Reported Warning

Nixon Considered Committed To 'Hard Line' on Subpoenas

(Continued from Page 1)

that the President had indicated his "after-the-fact" approval of this effort to secure evidence of Ellsberg's motives and potential." He also suggested that Mr. Kissinger knew more about the role of the White House "plumbers" unit, which carried out the burglary, and of one of the unit's members, former White House aide David Young, than Mr. Kissinger has said previously.

In a similar affidavit filed Monday, former presidential aide Charles Colson suggested that Mr. Kissinger had played a role in White House discussions that led to the formation of the "plumbers," and might have known about the group's general operations.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in his affidavit that following a meeting at San Clemente, Calif., in mid-July of 1971, Mr. Nixon decided that he wanted White House aides put in charge of investigating news leaks of classified information, and that Mr. Young "was proposed as a possible choice."

Mr. Young was then a member of the National Security Council and Mr. Kissinger was then Mr. Nixon's chief adviser on national security.

During his confirmation hearings in the Senate last September, Mr. Kissinger said he had no knowledge of Mr. Young's activities, nor of the activities of the unit.

Several sources have said that

Mr. Nixon was advised against taking his chosen course by senior Republicans in both houses of Congress as well as his own impeachment attorney, James St. Clair.

Mr. St. Clair, the sources said, had hoped to argue the case against impeachment on its merits, unembellished by the effect of a Nixon refusal to completely fulfill the requirements of the House committee's subpoena.

The President's strategy was described this way by one of his principal political advisers: "If we can put out enough (in the tapes) that is clearly exculpatory and ambiguous we might beat impeachment—migit. Otherwise we can't do it... We must give the Republicans and potentially helpful Democrats reasons for honest doubt. That's what they need. Then there is a possibility they might not impeach."

Impeachment, the bringing of formal charges against a president, requires a majority vote of the House. Conviction, which amounts to removal from office, requires a vote of two-thirds of the Senate.

Several executive branch sources said that the President would not establish his innocence conclusively by releasing the full tapes and transcripts, and accordingly has fallen back to a selective release of material which is favorable.

White House sources who generally voice uncertainty about Mr. Nixon's guilt or innocence said recently that the White House strategy has centered on delay, an attempt to string out the impeachment inquiry, confuse the issues and buy time and perhaps additional public support.

A White House official said Monday night that the President did not finally decide to release the transcripts until late Monday. "The decision was up in the air all day... it went right down to the wire," the official said.

In preparing the transcripts, the sources said, Mr. Nixon himself made the principal decisions on which portions of conversations are "relevant" and thus to be forwarded to the House.

In response to a question, he said that he has not yet read the 1,300 pages of transcripts but that "now that they're in the public domain, I intend to read them."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Oklahoma, said that the Judiciary Committee should get just what it asked for—the tapes, rather than the transcripts.

"As a lawyer, I believe in the best evidence rule," he said. "Why substitute other evidence when the direct evidence is available?"

House Republican leader John Rhodes of Arizona said that the transcripts placed the President "in substantial compliance" with the subpoena.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called the transcripts fair and equitable. "What are we after here? Do we want the truth and the information contained in the tapes, or do we want some kind of special privilege for the staff of the Judiciary Committee?"

The House Judiciary Committee's top-ranking Republican, Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, said the transcripts, if they represent the complete record as claimed by the President, appear adequate.

Other Republican committee members supporting Rep. Hutchinson's opinion were Reps. Robert McCloskey of Illinois, Lawrence Hogan of Maryland and Delbert Lattie of Ohio.

Republican Reps. Tom Railack of Illinois, Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York and William Cohen of Maine have contended that the transcripts are not adequate. Their opinion was shared by Democratic Reps. Robert Drinan of Massachusetts, Wayne Owens of Utah, Jerome Waldie and Don Edwards of California, and Charles Rangel of New York.

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Military Command Denies It**2 Incursions Into Cambodia Reported by Saigon Troops**

SAIGON, May 1 (AP).—South Vietnamese infantrymen, backed by tanks and bombers, have made incursions into Cambodia at two points along the border west of Saigon, military sources and field reports said today. If true the incursions would be in violation of the Paris cease-fire agreement signed 15 months ago.

The Saigon command denied that South Vietnamese forces had crossed into Cambodia or that any of its bombers had struck on the other side of the border. But troops in the field said that South Vietnamese forces had crossed into Cambodia Monday at points near Co Dau Ha, on highway 1, about 35 miles northwest of Saigon.

The reports said that the strikes were launched in an effort to cut North Vietnamese supply lines and knock out big artillery. The troops said that about 400 ranger-backed by tanks, met heavy resistance from elements of the North Vietnamese 5th Division for two days and that two tanks were knocked out by rockets.

It was not known how deep the South Vietnamese forces were alleged to have penetrated, but it



IN RED SQUARE—Thousands of demonstrators taking part in Moscow May Day. (UPI)

Japan Moves To End Snag On Arms Ban

GENEVA, May 1 (AP).—Japan moved yesterday to break a long-standing deadlock in the Geneva disarmament talks over banning chemical weapons.

It presented the 25-nation conference with a draft convention seeking to reconcile Western and Communist positions by proposing a two-stage approach to a prohibition and control system that avoids making international inspection obligatory.

In the initial phase, the Japanese draft would permit parties to the convention to exclude temporarily from the prohibition "certain chemical agents" still to be listed.

On the inspection issue, the key difficulty between East and West, the draft suggests that a state suspected of cheating should "make every effort to accept" international inspection, unless it provided "adequate reasons" why it cannot.

Parties which remain unsatisfied with the explanation given by a suspected state would have the right to withdraw from the convention. Japanese delegate Masahiro Nisibori said: "While disarmament has to be safeguarded by adequately effective verification measures, it is not realistic to expect 100 percent effectiveness from such measures."

2 Major Issues

The prohibition of chemical weapons is one of the two major issues before the disarmament negotiators. The other is a comprehensive nuclear-test ban. But both are deadlocked because of disagreement between the United States and the Soviet Union over verification.

The United States demands on-site inspection; the Soviet Union says that such inspection would amount to espionage and that each nation should monitor itself and others through its own means of detection.

Commenting on the two-stage concept, Mr. Nisibori said: "Tolerating a certain number of exclusions (from the ban) is unavoidable under the present circumstances."

But he emphasized that Japan remains committed to seeking a comprehensive ban. A clause in the draft would pledge all parties to negotiate on eliminating the exceptions as "soon as possible."

There was no immediate reaction to the Japanese draft.

Europeans Celebrate May Day With Parades and Speeches

BRUSSELS, May 1 (UPI).—Europeans celebrated workers' May Day today—in France in preparation for Sunday's presidential election, in Moscow's Red Square without speeches, and in East Germany with a show of military might.

Insurgent forces shelled the town with 30 rounds and, at the same time, attacked a government position four miles south of it, the command said. No casualty reports were given.

It was the first time in months that Prey Veng had been shelled by more than a few rounds. Recent intelligence reports in the town of a Khmer Rouge buildup

Tens of thousands gathered

there under union auspices to hear speeches backing Socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand in a park well away from what union officials called areas of possible provocation.

In Moscow, scores of thousands of Soviet citizens marched through Red Square with banners, balloons, songs and flowers. Communist party General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev and other members of the 16-man Politburo reviewed the parade, but none of them spoke.

In Paris, thousands marched through the working districts in support of extreme-left presidential candidates. Hundreds of other young citizens paraded in the Eiffel Tower area in favor of Gaullist Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

The traditional May Day function was moved out of the capital to the suburb of La Courneuve, which has a Communist-led municipal council.

Tens of thousands gathered

in Budapest, more than 250,000 Hungarians slogged beneath umbrellas in pouring rain. Prague citizens gathered to celebrate a holiday overshadowed by the illness of Czechoslovak President Ludvik Svoboda.

East German armed forces goose-stepped in East Berlin in Europe's only military May Day parade. The city's Western allied commanders called it a violation of the postwar Big Four agreements banning German military units in Berlin.

Poland marked the holiday with a four-hour parade of thousands of schoolchildren, veterans and workers in downtown Warsaw. In Bulgaria, some 300,000 marched past the Georgi Dimitrov mausoleum in Sofia.

Romania became the first European Communist nation to call off May Day. A scheduled Wednesday-Thursday holiday was canceled. Instead workers will get Saturday off, usually a half working day.

Choral songs and folk dances in front of Belgrade's Parliament Building, after fireworks last night, marked the May Day celebration in Yugoslavia. Offices and factories are closed for five days, from today until Sunday. In Vienna, some 10,000 citizens, many still in mourning for President Franz Jonas, who was buried Monday, gathered in front of the Town Hall.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky addressed the crowd, introducing Socialists' candidate Rudolf Kirchschläger, who will run in the presidential election of a successor to Mr. Jonas.

James Gannon

GREENWICH, N.Y., May 1 (AP).—James Gannon, 73, co-author of the popular tune "I'll Be Home for Christmas," died Monday in Lake Worth, Fla., following a brief illness.

Mr. Gannon wrote many other popular songs, including "Under Paris Skies," "I Understand" and "I Want to Be Wanted." He wrote lyrics for the Warner Brothers films "Johnny Applesseed" and "Song of the Open Road."

Sir Frank Packer

SYDNEY, May 1 (AP).—Sir

Frank Packer, 67, Australian publishing and television magnate, died here today. Sir Frank, who had started as a cub reporter with a Sydney newspaper, was chairman and managing director of Australian Consolidated Press and chairman of one of the nation's four major commercial television stations.

The main paper of his group was the Sydney Daily Telegraph.

He sold its title two years ago to Rupert Murdoch's News Ltd. group for a reported \$20 million.

Known as an old-style press

baron who took a personal hand

in the day-to-day running of his publications, Sir Frank was best-known outside Australia for his efforts to win the yachting trophy

the America's Cup. He twice

headed syndicates that challenged

the United States unsuccessfully.

In 1962 and 1970.

A suit filed by the pair charged

that their rights of free

speech were violated because they

were required to pay dues to the

American Federation of Radio

and Television Artists in order

to go on the air. The court held

yesterday that their rights were

not violated.

A key aid in the hunt for the thieves' gang is a police artist's composite sketch, based on descriptions by the Bent household of a woman thief who spoke with a French accent.

Last Pakistanis Return Home

WAGAH BORDER POST, Pakistan, May 1 (AP).—The last of the 33,961 Pakistani military and civilian prisoners captured by India during the December, 1971, war over the future of Bangladesh went home yesterday to a deliberately subdued welcome.

Officials here explained that Pakistan had agreed with India and Bangladesh that, in order to promote reconciliation the last groups of released prisoners should not receive heroes' welcomes, since they included the 185 prisoners originally charged by Bangladesh with committing war atrocities.

At his request the last man to walk to freedom was Lt. Gen. Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi, who on Dec. 16, 1971, surrendered to India the Pakistani forces in East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—a move that ended the war.

Gen. Niazi was one of 724 prisoners, including three major generals, eight brigadiers and 12 civilians, whose homecoming completed the seven-month repatriation from camps scattered throughout India.

The return of the POWs was part of a three-way repatriation agreed to last August by the three nations. About 120,000 Bengalis have returned from Pakistan to Bangladesh and about 90,000 of an expected 145,000 non-Bengalis have made the reverse trip.



The Last Man

AP

Venezuela Will Nationalize Its U.S.-Owned Iron Mines

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 1 (AP).—Venezuela's president said today that the nationalization of the country's iron mines, owned by American companies, is now a firmly decided measure in its economic program.

President Carlos Andres Perez, who took office May 2, told Congress last night that his government will take the iron concessions that expire in the year 2000. He said it is time to do this, but said: "We are taking care.

Mr. Perez was referring to compensation.

The Orinoco Mining Co., a subsidiary of U.S. Steel Corp., and Minera Co., a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel, own Venezuela's iron mines. They are producing 7.5 million tons of iron a month. Exports in 1973 totaled 3.1 million tons, or more than 47 million tons going to the United States.

30 Percent of Stock

Mr. Perez said Venezuela's mining industry is a good and valuable investment of 30 percent of their stock to Venezuelan nationalization within three years, in accordance with a decision of the International Monetary Fund.

Among investors that will sell their stock are the 14-store Cadena chain of supermarkets, 50 percent of which is owned by the Rockefeller group, and the Stein-Roeback chain.

Mr. Perez also proposed a 2.5 percent tax increase that is aimed at preventing meager savings for the poorest peoples, increasing agricultural and industrial production, and cutting on inflation.

The president's decrees

Democratic Action party, which has a majority in Congress, promised with passage of bills to put his proposals into effect.

Mr. Perez said nothing about re-nationalization of the oil industry, which is run by foreign companies and is the country's major source of income. But officials had said earlier that the foreign owners would be phased out before their 40-year concessions begin expiring in the early 1980s.

Venezuela is South America's oil giant, with an average daily production of 2.2 million barrels and is the world's third-ranking oil exporter. The industry is dominated by American companies, including Exxon, Mobil, Sun, Gulf and Texaco, with Royal Dutch Shell the only non-American company.

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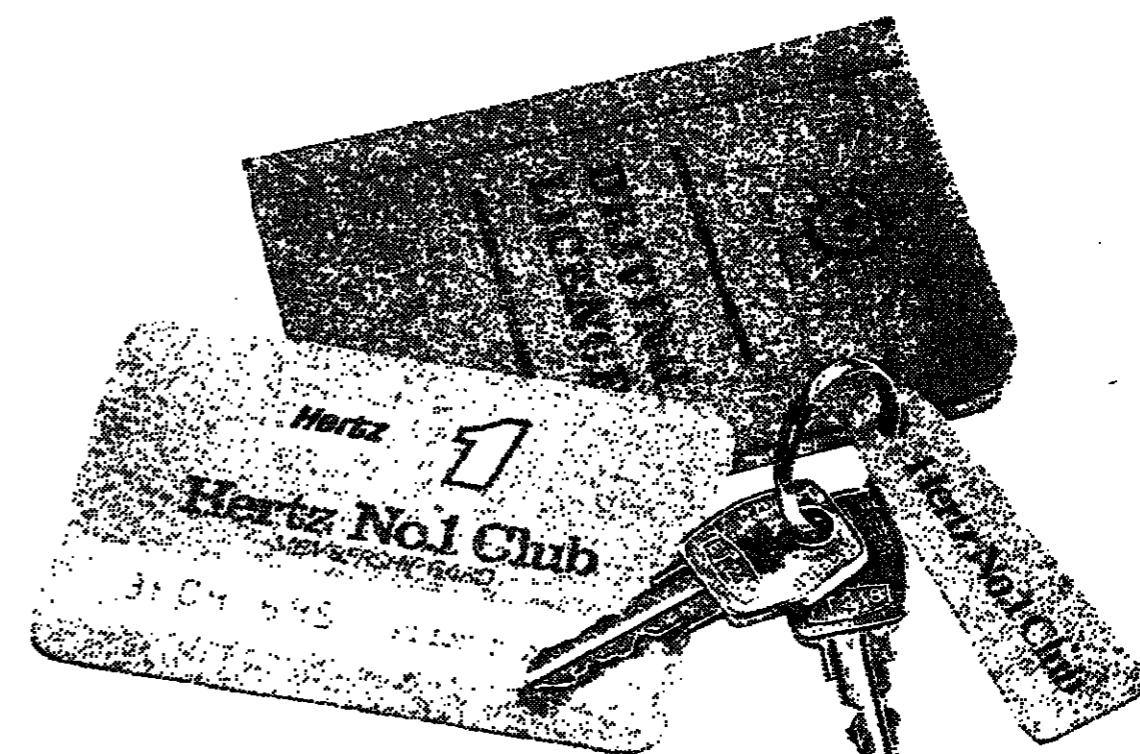
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Nixon's Second Spring Offensive

There are almost as many Watergate anniversaries by now as there are saint's days. A year ago Tuesday, for example, the President rendered his first major statement to the American public on Watergate. In it he said, among other things, that on March 21, immediately upon receiving "new information" about the involvement of persons in his entourage, he had launched his own investigation, and:

"... ordered that all persons in the government or at the re-election committee should cooperate fully with the FBI, the prosecution and the grand jury. I also ordered that anyone who refused to cooperate in telling the truth would be asked to resign from government service. . . . I directed that members of the White House staff should appear and testify voluntarily under oath before the Senate [Watergate] committee. . . . I was determined that we should get to the bottom of the matter and that the truth should be fully brought out no matter who was involved."

In an odd commemoration of that statement, Mr. Nixon Tuesday released transcripts of tape recordings of actual White House conversations he was having at that time on this particular subject—and they don't do a thing for the version of events quoted above. Here, for instance, are excerpts from the March 21, 1973, meeting among the President, John Dean 3d, and H. R. Haldeman:

President: . . . I think I want another grand jury proceeding and we will have the White House appear before them. Is that right, John?

Dean: Uh, huh.

President: That is the point, sec, of course! That would make the difference.

I want everybody in the White House called and that gives you a reason not to have to go before the Ervin and Baker [Watergate] committee. It puts it in an executive session, in a sense.

Haldeman: Right.

Dean: That's right.

Haldeman: And there would be some rules of evidence, aren't there?

Dean: There are rules of evidence.

President: Rules of evidence, and you have lawyers.

Haldeman: You are in a helluva lot better position than you are up there before the Ervin committee.

Dean: No, you can't have a lawyer before the grand jury.

President: Oh, no. That's right.

Haldeman: But you do have rules of evidence. You can refuse to talk.

Dean: You can take the Fifth Amendment.

President: That's right.

Haldeman: You can say you've forgotten, too?

Dean: Sure, but you are changing a very high risk for perjury situation.

President: But you can say I don't remember. You can say I can't recall. I can't give any answer to that that I can recall.

* * *

We offer this fragment of a fragment only by way of illustrating a crucial point about the mother lode of materials which Mr. Nixon has invited the public to mine by way of demonstrating that he has now provided "all the additional evidence needed to get Watergate behind us." The point is that even the transcripts edited personally by the President do not only with his public accounting of a year ago, but with his public account of the previous night. Indeed, this fascinating material does not even seem to bear out the White House summary which accompanied its release on Tuesday. To take just one important example, the summary insists that the President opposed a payment of cash money to Howard Hunt's attorneys which, it has been alleged by the Watergate grand jury, was made on the night of March 21. Far from opposing it, the President is shown in the transcript to have returned repeatedly and insistently with a great deal of anxiety to the subject in his conversation with Mr. Dean, suggesting the necessity of getting that money out fast.

So the point really is that the closer you get to the genuine evidence the more important it becomes to examine that evidence itself—not transcripts, not summaries, not versions of critical documents that have been edited and censored by the President. Neither the prosecutor nor the House Judiciary Committee, if either intends to do a fair and competent job, can afford to rely on incomplete "evidence" which would almost certainly be inadmissible in a court of law under the "best evidence" rule. We would leave aside the obvious fact, never mentioned by the President on Monday night, that this material has to do with only one aspect—the Watergate burglary and cover-up of a collection of crimes and improprieties that go under the general name of Watergate. For more important than that is the fact that the President persists in constituting himself the judge not only of what is to be considered an impeachable offense but of what material may properly be made available to those who are officially charged with investigating his conduct of office. We find it hard to understand how any self-respecting member of the Judiciary Committee could be satisfied with the President's response.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Count Moscow In

Intractable as it appears in itself, the Arab-Israeli conflict reaches its moments of most acute danger when it becomes an extension of Great Power rivalry in the Middle East.

Conversely, any degree of superpower "understanding" in respect to peacemaking efforts between Arabs and Israelis brings a corresponding increase in the chance for an honest settlement.

Communiques and "informed sources" are often poor reflections of reality, but the outcome of Secretary Kissinger's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko bolsters the growing hope that Moscow and Washington will not work at cross-purposes during the coming weeks of sensitive diplomacy.

Soviet isolation from Kissinger's dramatic mediation effort has proved to be a major tactical weakness in the negotiations, and is now recognized as such by the leading diplomats involved. Even in Israel, where suspicion of Soviet intentions in the Middle East runs so high, it is acknowledged that without Soviet support and participation no arrangement with the Arab states—particularly Syria—can be relied upon, even if the

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An American Proposal

The \$4 billion, 10-point emergency program to assist countries hardest hit by price rises which the United States suddenly proposed at the United Nations on Tuesday seems intended to head off a rival \$3 billion emergency aid fund proposal that was gaining support among developing countries. As the formulation of Secretary of State Kissinger's April 15th pledge of a major U.S. effort to help meet the development crisis, it offers concrete hope for action to close what Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has called the "potentially disastrous gap" between the needs of those imperiled by steep

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

price rises and the aid that is currently available.

The needs of the billion people who face economic disaster in the next 13 months can only be met by a scheme that can enlist the support of those who must pay the bill—that is, the United States and other developed countries, plus—particularly—the oil-exporting nations which have benefited most dramatically from recent price leaps. By pledging to shoulder its "fair share" of the cost, the United States has laid down a challenge that others—potential donors and beneficiaries alike—will find it impossible to ignore.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 2, 1899

PARIS—According to dispatches from all parts of Europe, Labor Day yesterday passed off without the slightest untoward incident. The days when the first of May used to cause governments to quake and the bourgeois to fear the "red ruin" are past and gone. Yesterday saw picnic parties of workers and their families in the country and a few, ever so mild, meetings held in public squares.

Fifty Years Ago

May 2, 1924

WASHINGTON—The moderate consumer of alcohol outlives the total abstainer. Dr. Raymond Pearl, of Johns Hopkins, told the National Assembly of Science here. Dr. Pearl compiled tables as the result of years of study showing the definite demarcation in favor of moderate drinkers over abstainers. Hence his study did show that heavy drinkers, very

moderate, have a shorter life span.

July 1, 1974



Nixon on the Barricades

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the great crises of his political life, Richard Nixon has been almost recklessly bold. He saved himself from charges of corruption in the presidential campaign of 1952 with his Checkers speech. He came back after losing the presidency in 1968 and the governorship of California in 1962, and the guess here is that he has helped himself by his latest TV defense against impeachment.

As in 1952, he appealed in his latest TV performance to the people over the heads of the politicians. His fate lies, first, with the Judiciary Committee of the House, then with the opinion of the House itself, and finally, if he cannot persuade them with the judgment of the Senate. But he did not give the House Judiciary Committee the evidence it had subpoenaed. He gave them that part of the evidence he thought they should have, and interpreted it selectively in his TV address to the nation before the Judiciary Committee had even had a chance to read the partial evidence he had provided.

More than that, he challenged the Congress to decide what facts they needed to carry out their constitutional responsibilities in the impeachment process, and even insisted on who should verify the evidence he had made available.

Tapes' Issue
For example, he insisted that his own lawyers should have the right to challenge any charges made against him in the impeachment proceedings of the House, but refused to allow the lawyers of the Judiciary Committee to listen to the tapes and check them against the selected transcripts he sent to Capitol Hill.

In short, he asked the people and the Congress to trust him, but refused to trust the Judiciary Committee or its lawyers to hear the tapes on which his argument was based. Also, he concentrated his attack on the testimony of John Dean, the main witness against him, though he must have known that Dean was forbidden by the courts to answer back.

All that was presented by the President to the nation as an exercise of unprecedented generosity. No president in the history of the Republic, he said, had ever made available to the Congress or the people so many secret conversations within the White House, which is true. No doubt, he added, these documents would be misconstrued by his opponents in the Congress and the press, but he had always sought to do what was right, and now all these thousands of documents would be published, and if anybody had any doubt, the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Peter Rodino Jr., of New Jersey, and the senior Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, could listen to the tapes and confirm whether or not he was telling the truth.

The noise, of course, symbolized

the President predicted, will become even more complicated and vindictive than before.

This is the chance the President took—maybe the boldest of his career—but it may work. Like Stans and Mitchell, the President's problem is to prove that there is a "reasonable doubt" that he knew about the scandals of 1972 or tried to cover them up.

And by releasing all these volumes of testimony and going to the people with his evidence and his appeals to get all this behind us and get on to the battle against war and inflation, he has probably gained considerable support in the country and some votes in Congress.

Nixon is probably wrong in supposing that his speech and his pile of documents will end the controversy, but he has released enough to create "reasonable doubt" and that may be decisive in his favor at the end.

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OPERA

Lyons' Logical Step
—Taking On 'Fidelio'

By David Stevens

LYONS, FRANCE.—The production of "Fidelio" currently on the boards at the Lyons Opera is a logical continuation of the lavish attention that the "new" regime here has given to the Viennese classics—from Mozart to Berg—over the last five seasons.

This production, certainly, had its weaknesses, but the honestmindedness that has distinguished others here, and with a staging that never rose above routine. But, under the company's Viennese musical director, Theodor Guschlbauer, it was an exciting "Fidelio." He conducted as if he were not going to be thrown off his overall view of Beethoven's edifice by little accidents—subbed wind passages in the overture or some dragging from the stage and, in the end, the "Leopold No. 3" and the following final scene worked just the way they are supposed to.

The cast was at its best in the deeper voices. Leif Roar was a powerful and incisive Pizarro and Helmut-Klaus Becker a reasonably warm-toned Rocco. Roberta Knie, despite some stridency and struggles with pitch, decidedly has the voice and the heroic style for Leonore, and she would have looked more convincing in her disguise had she not been saddled with a uniform that made her look like a conservatively dressed movie usherette. Guy Chauvet, France's principal dramatic tenor, had an up-and-down line of it as Florestan, sometimes ringing out strongly and phrasing eloquently, sometimes colorless in tone and uncertain.

Cutting the spoken dialogue to the bone (the work was given in German) is perhaps understandable for a French audience, but no audience would have got



Roberta Knie
as Leonore
and
Guy Chauvet
as Florestan
in
"Fidelio."
Pierre Boulié.

Running for France's First Lady—Mrs. Chaban-Delmas

This is the second of a three-part series about the wives of leading contenders in the French presidential race. The first profile, of Mrs. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, wife of the Independent Republican candidate, appeared in the IHT April 30.

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS (IHT).—Mrs. Jacques Chaban-Delmas is the "tennis anyone?" type. She has a bouncy walk, a firm handshake and opens the door of her apartment.

Nothing stuffy about her. She wears a simple but chic Ungaro shirtwaist dress, her hair down, long and simple. She looks too young to be a grandmother.

Nothing stuffy about the apartment either. On top of a modern building, surrounded by a nice terrace, it is in the best House and Garden style—with blue silk walls, low-slung, modern furniture, and old Roman amphora, lots of paintings, books and elegant silver bric-a-brac, along with family pictures. Micheline Chaban-Delmas, 48, sits between flowers and a portrait of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

Her first marriage ended in divorce. She is the presidential candidate's third wife. Mr. Chaban-Delmas and his first wife were divorced; his second wife died a few years ago.

These marriages and divorces have made them an easy electorate target.

Asked how she feels about divorce, she said: "It's a sign of failure. It can only happen after

both parties have tried their best to avoid it. But if it happens, the only important thing to worry about are the children."

The Children

The Chaban-Delmas has plenty to worry about. Between the two of them, they have eight children, ranging from 16 to 30. How does she cope? "Children feel and understand everything," she said. "I have tried to be completely available and to tell them the truth. One must have an absolute respect for the family. But I can assure you that our children have adjusted very well." Her youngest son, Antoine, spends half the time with his father.

Mrs. Chaban-Delmas does not like to talk about the effect her divorce might have on her husband's campaign.

"It's a question of conscience and of heart," she said, in deliberately vague words. "My husband and I have tried to settle it with the maximum honesty."

The Chaban-Delmas, who have been married since 1971, offer an idyllic picture. They often hold hands in public and hold hands when posing for a photographer. "Yes," I'm very close to my husband," she said. "When a man comes home, he needs somebody to talk to." Mrs. Chaban-Delmas always goes to the airport to pick up her husband when he returns from trips.

Does she help him actually? "I go with him when he asks me to," she said. "Actually, what I try to do is make sure he has some privacy. He often comes home for lunch. That gives him an hour's rest."

In Bordeaux, where her husband is mayor, Mrs. Chaban-Delmas is involved in local work.

"My husband has three remarkable women in his cabinet," she said. "He established a relationship and an army created by the social work we do. You can say that as far as Bordeaux is concerned, I'm quite active."

When it comes to lacrosse, Mrs. Chaban-Delmas is definitely interested. "I love lacrosse," she said. "And I believe that what our countrymen do is art." She drives at Ungaro and Dior.

Her husband is often pictured drinking water and eating steak and salad. Is that personal taste

or discipline? "Discipline," she said, adding, "But he does indulge in good Bordeaux, too." The couple, who reportedly met on a tennis court, walk and play tennis and golf.

Abortion

During a recent radio interview, Mrs. Chaban-Delmas admitted that she was for doing away with the 1920 French abortion law—which comes to being in favor of abortion.

This must have caused some ripples—abortion is a very sensitive issue—and she bristles at the recollection of it. "People make me say things I didn't say," she protests. "I admit that when I started my medical studies (which she didn't finish), the first sight I was faced with was a roomful of women who had had abortions. It made a terrible impression on me. But all I can say now is that it's a problem between the woman and her doctor."

At that point, her husband came in, sat down, took her hand and asked with a charming smile: "What were you talking about?" "Abortion," she said lamely. "Oh," he said, the smile now gone. "That's not for her to talk about. That's the law. And *la loi, c'est moi* (I'm the law)."

Then, turning the smile and the charm on again, "Why don't you go back to women's business?" he asked.

On the Arts Agenda

The world premiere of "Sirènes," an opera compiled in 1970 by the late Yvan Semenoff based on the play by Michel de Ghelderode, will take place May 6 at the Théâtre Graslin in Nantes, France, in a production by René Terresson, conducted by Jesus Escheverry and with sets and costumes by Diego and Isabelle Escheverry. The cast includes Christine Stutzmann, Solange Michel, Maryse Petris, Simon Codinas, Pierre Lannier, Jacques Mars and Jules Bastin. A second performance is set for May 9.

A Cave in Jordan

AMMAN, May 1 (UPI)—An ancient cave with 1,000 inscriptions at its entrance has been uncovered about 10 kilometers west of Amman, according to the Department of Archaeology. Yacoub Oweiss, director-general of archaeology, said that preliminary studies indicated the inscribed cave had been used as a church in the Byzantine era (4th-5th century) and later as a residence in the Omayyad era (681-750).

This many Americans
didn't die in January and February,
thanks to the 55mph speed limit.

This January and February, 1,880 people didn't get killed on U.S. highways compared with highway fatalities during the same months last year.

This January and February, 40,000 people didn't suffer disabling injuries in car accidents compared with the number hurt during the same months last year.

So say the statistics compiled by the National Safety Council.

Some of the lives were saved because motorists couldn't get enough gasoline and used their cars less. But, according to NSC, most of the lives were saved because, by and large, people observed the 55mph speed limit.

Nationally, fatalities decreased 25% in

the two-month period. Traffic deaths in some states fell even more dramatically—46% in Maryland, 68% in Rhode Island, 74% in Utah—where lower speed limits began earlier or were more vigorously enforced.

Caution: these figures don't cover the weeks following the lifting of the Arab oil embargo, when drivers began to regain some of that old get-up-and-go spirit.

Will American motorists once again slaughter 55,600 people a year as they did in 1973?

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Japan Says Payments Hit Record Deficit

But End to Dip Seen As Reserves Increase

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters) — Japan's balance of payments fell nearly \$14.5 billion during the fiscal year 1973 which ended last March 31, the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

But its external reserves showed another moderate increase this month, bringing hopes that the balance of payments slump might be coming to an end.

Banking sources said the crucial test would come in June, when Japan starts to pay its increased oil import bill to cover the sharp rise in crude oil prices in December and January.

The balance of payments for the 1973 fiscal year ended March 31 produced a record deficit of \$14.6 billion, compared with a surplus of \$1.96 billion in the previous year.

However, Finance Ministry sources noted there was a continued narrowing in the nation's trade deficit attributable mainly to active exports and a steady decline in capital exports.

The sources said moderate increases in Japan's external reserves — its holdings of gold and convertible currencies — during the past three months indicated that last year's balance-of-payments turnaround was coming to an end.

The foreign reserves stand at \$12,713 billion yesterday, an increase of \$2.67 billion over March. But this figure was still well below visible reserves of \$16,264 billion held in April 1973.

The Finance Ministry sources agreed that the increase in foreign reserves was partly due to the fact that the government was calling in dollars supplied earlier to Japanese banks to finance imports.

They also said Japanese firms were being allowed to receive loans from foreign banks and issue bonds overseas under a new policy in force since last November.

Factory Orders In U.S. Decline

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP-DJ) — U.S. factory orders in March fell 0.5 percent as bookings for durable goods slid sharply, the Commerce Department said yesterday.

New orders for manufactured products fell to a seasonally-adjusted \$79.5 billion from a downward-revised \$80.2 billion in February, when orders rose 1.2 percent.

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TRUST HOUSES FORTE: BRITISH HOTEL GROUP IN EXPANSION

Trust Houses Forte is a large, broadly-based, professionally managed hotel Group, serving international markets in the fields of hotel, catering, travel and leisure services. It is best known in France for its ownership of the Plaza-Athénée, George-V, and Le Trémouille hotels in Paris.

In terms of size, the company is the largest of its kind in Europe and is the third largest hotel operation in the world. Turnover and profits have increased substantially each year. Below is a comparison of the figures for 1967 with 1973:

	1967	1973
Turnover	£P 1,682,350,000	£P 3,456,853,000
£	92,716,000	268,145,000
Profits before Taxes	£P 45,550,000	£P 261,720,000
£	3,997,000	22,953,000
Earnings per Share	£P 47.40	£P 206.80
£	4.16	18.32

The company's main strength lies undoubtedly in the fact that its interests are widespread. They include industrial and airport catering, Post Houses and Hotels (200 in U.K.), a 23% stake in The Cook's Consortium, ownership of the American Travelodge hotel chain (with nearly 500 hotels and motor inns) in the U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, prestige hotels such as the Grosvenor House in London, Pierre in New York, Shelbourne in Dublin, Sandy Lane in Barbados, President in Johannesburg, Dom Pupi in Portugal, etc.

The Group is headed by Sir Charles Forte who believes strongly in the Common Market and is firmly committed to expanding throughout Europe as well as other parts of the world. In doing so, he has left the style and management of his hotels completely to the resident managers. This has proven to be extremely profitable for the three hotels in Paris, Paul Bontemps (Plaza-Athénée), André Sarte (George-V) and Claude Cartier (Le Trémouille) which have each given their hotels a certain individual style and charm which has resulted in making them three of the most profitable hotels in Europe.

Providing good returns to shareholders, first class service to the customer and excellent employment opportunities to both management and staff have helped Charles Forte and his Group to set the pace as an industry leader throughout the world.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICI, BP to Build Chemical Plant

Two of Britain's three biggest companies, Imperial Chemical Industries and British Petroleum, are to spend \$100 million on a new chemical plant at Teesside, in northeast England. This is the largest single investment ever made in Britain's chemical industry. It will create, directly and through support services, 2,000 jobs. A pipeline connecting the plant to BP's refinery at Grangemouth, Scotland, will be operated by ICI but used by both companies. To be ready in three years time, this is the first joint venture of its kind in Britain.

Japan's Auto Exports Increase 19.2%

Japan's auto exports totaled 238,109 units in March, up 19.2 percent from February and 36.4 percent from a year earlier, the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. March exports were valued at the equivalent of \$546.07 million, up 19.2 percent from February and up 55 percent from a year earlier.

Loews Eyes CNA Financial

Loews Corp. is planning a cash tender offer for the common and preferred stock of CNA Financial Corp. at a price representing a sub-

stantial markup on current market prices, CNA says. With its present holding, the purchase would give Loews more than 50 percent of the total outstanding CNA voting shares. CNA says Loews has not specified a price. The CNA financial board has stated that CNA is not interested in being acquired and that directors and management think that it is in the best interests of stockholders and policyholders for CNA to remain independent.

Dow Chemical to Expand Drug Sector

Dow Chemical Co. of the United States, expects to considerably increase its interests in drugs and other secondary chemicals through its holding in Gruppo Lepetit SpA, of Milan, Italy, and its affiliates, Lepetit company officials report. The Dow life sciences division is in the process of transferring most of its offices to Milan under the auspices of the newly formed Dow-Petit group. Elio Poli Sandri, director of public relations for Gruppo Lepetit, said in an interview. With these statements, Lepetit hopes to lay to rest recurrent press reports in Italy that Dow Chemical plans to sell its 80 percent interest in Gruppo Lepetit, the parent concern for the international drug group.

But Insect Problem Remains to Be Solved

New Fiber Gives Hope to Paper Industry

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP-DJ) — The kenaf, a 10-foot-tall plant that is a type of hibiscus, could be the answer to the U.S. paper industry's search for fiber sources.

The kenaf's main attribute is a fiber yield unsurpassed by any tree yet developed. It produces five to seven times more pulp per acre than the pine tree and grows to maturity in only 120 days, compared to 20 years for most trees.

At a time when future wood fiber shortages are being projected, these qualities make kenaf increasingly attractive to the pulp and paper industry. The search for nonwood fiber stems from the fact that trees do not grow fast enough. There are probably not enough trees to meet the nation's fiber needs much beyond the 1980s, some paper experts say.

Paper consumption, which is now 640 pounds per person per year, is expected to climb to more than 1,000 pounds per person per year by the year 2000. U.S. paper and paperboard production was 61.9 million tons last year, more than three million tons short of demand.

It is also possible that trees could become uneconomical for papermaking in coming years, as demand for high-cost wood products takes priority," says C.E. McDonald, International Paper Co.'s director of allied operations. This has already begun to happen — only wood scraps are made into paper in order to conserve more of the tree for paneling, furniture and housing prod-

ucts, "Trees are too valuable to grow just for paper," Mr. McDonald says.

Though fiber shortages are a new worry for the United States, many sparsely forested countries have always faced this problem. In Europe and Asia, millions of tons of paper are made from fibers like bamboo, reeds, rags, bagasse (sugar cane) and straw, from wheat, rice, osis and barley.

Papyrus, possibly the original paper fiber, is still being used in some countries.

The United States, too, has a number of varieties of nonwood fibers available. Some 70.4 million tons are produced each year, mostly as a byproduct of the harvest of other crops. But wood is much more economical for papermaking than these fibers, and only about one million tons of them are turned into paper each year.

Kenaf was selected after an investigation by the U.S. Agriculture Department began in 1957. The department, looking for a good cash crop for farmers, and recognizing the possibility of future fiber shortages, began tests to determine which plant would best fit the paper industry's requirements.

In the course of their investigation, the researchers tested some 6,000 seeds from 3,500 species of fiber plants. Of this group, about 850 were chosen for careful evaluation. Cornstarch, milk-

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 8)

reducing the trade deficit, were disappointing, with prices unexpectedly low.

The general price inflation rate for the first three months was estimated at 9.1 percent compared with 3.8 percent in the same period last year.

President Ernesto Geisel set the target for the increase in the nation's gross product as 10 percent this year. It has stood at more than 10 percent for the last four years.

Because of unpredictable conditions, however, no limit was put on the inflation rate, as has been done in the past. It was announced that the President had approved Finance Minister Mario Simonsen's anti-inflation program.

The program, announced Thursday night in Brasilia, included limiting the increase in the means of payment — cash and credit — this year to 35 percent. At the same time, companies buying products for prices higher than those fixed by the Interministerial Price Council faced action under the national security laws. Moreover, it was recommended that state banks reduce the credit of companies buying products at higher than official prices.

Inflation Rate Limit

Early last year, the administration of former President Emilio Medici set 12 percent as the inflation rate limit. However, unforeseen increases in imported crude oil prices and greater demand for Brazilian exports brought the inflation rate to more than 15 percent.

Efforts to control inflation faced discouraging circumstances this year also. As it does every year, the government raised the minimum wage scale to compensate for the effect of inflation on the cruzeiro's buying power. The minimum was raised by 20 percent to \$57.60 monthly in Brazil's large centers — Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. However, most workers earn more because there is a labor shortage. Domestic air fares were ordered raised by 7.6 percent and interstate bus fares by 20 percent.

Brazil's trade deficit for the first three months of the year was estimated at more than \$1 billion. It was attributed to the high cost of crude-oil imports and slow-moving exports. Coffee exports were reported lagging, with Central American coffee selling for lower prices. Soybean exports, a big hope for

penetration in the small-car field.

Ford chairman Henry Ford II and president Lee Iacocca attributed the firm's profit decline to lower sales and "continued rapid increases in labor and material costs."

Ford was the last of the Big Three automakers to report sharply lower profits for the first three months of 1974.

Ford said first-quarter profits for 1973 were \$123.6 million, down from a record \$161 million during the same period last year. Per-share earnings dropped from \$3.50 to \$1.31, the company said.

Ford sold worldwide sales totaled \$5.5 billion, down 11 percent from the first quarter of 1973.

Ford also announced it had shut down six of its auto assembly plants yesterday and would close eight more by tomorrow because of strikes against two of its parts suppliers. Ford said the strike would idle an estimated 37,000 workers, cause a production loss of up to 10,000 cars a day and leave it with only two North American auto assembly plants in operation.

Ford's per-share earnings were more than triple the 41 cents announced by GM, and its dollar profits were \$4 million more than the auto giant's.

Market analysts expected Ford to do better than GM during the quarter because of its greater

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 8)

markets throughout most of Europe were closed Tuesday for the May Day holiday. British and Dutch markets, however, remained open.

Clocks at the Paris Bourse voted Tuesday to continue their month-old strike which has disrupted Bourse operations.

£16.6-Million Loss Set by British Firm

British Leyland Sees Upturn in Second Half

LONDON, May 1 (Reuters) — British Leyland, Britain's biggest car manufacturer and exporter, today announced a half-year loss of £16.6 million.

The company was hard hit by the three-day work week imposed on its industry because of the miners' dispute earlier this year. Steel shortages and industrial disputes also took their toll.

But Leyland's chairman, Lord Stokes, forecast that the company would make a profit in the second half of the financial year.

The large pre-tax loss in the six months to the end of March compared with profits of £22 million in the same period last year and a record profit of £51.3 million in the last full year.

Sales of the British Leyland group in the first half of the year were down both at home and abroad, but the total value of exports at £218 million was higher than in any previous half-year in the corporation's history.

Lord Stokes said it is becoming difficult to export because of the current recession throughout the European car market.

"The whole world motor industry is in a fairly tough time," he told a press conference.

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 8)

Nissan Net Drops

TOKYO, May 1 (Reuters) — Nissan Motor Co. said today net profit fell to 14.42 billion yen in the six months ended March 31 compared with 27 billion yen in the previous six months.

Sales totaled £6.18 billion yen, down from £6.41 billion in the year. The company said it will maintain a dividend of 4 yen.

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 8)

Ford Earnings Drop 66 Percent During First Quarter

DEARBORN, Mich., May 1 (AP) — Ford Motor Co. reported yesterday that first-quarter profits dropped 66 percent from last year, the company's worst January-March performance since 1967.

Ford was the last of the Big Three automakers to report sharply lower profits for the first three months of 1974.

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Market analysts expected Ford to do better than GM during the quarter because of its greater

(Continued on Page 18, Col. 8)

penetration in the small-car field.

Ford chairman Henry Ford II and president Lee Iacocca attributed the firm's profit decline to lower sales and "continued rapid increases in labor and material costs."

"Although profit improvements from cost-reduction programs have been substantial, these actions have offset only partially the effects of lower volume and higher costs," they said.

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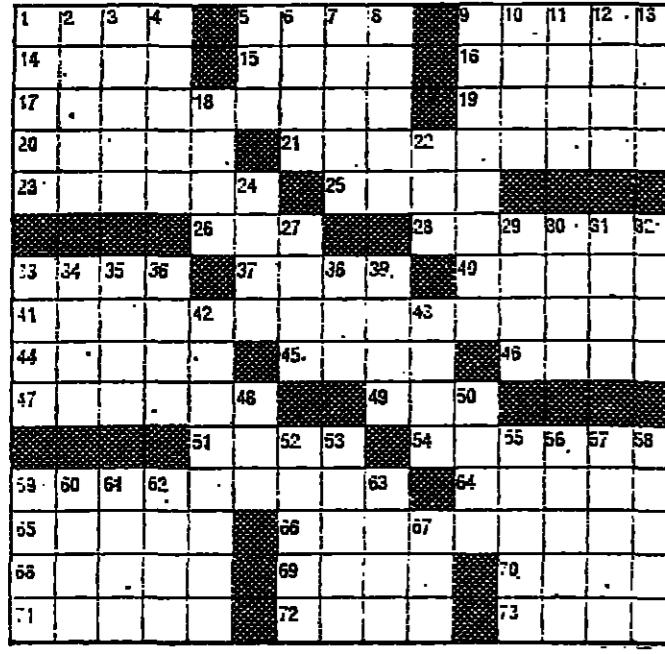
CROSSWORD *By Will Weng*

ACROSS

- 1 Formerly, old style
- 5 Music drama, in Bonn
- 9 Defeated at chess
- 14 Japanese Premier
- 15 Sleep
- 16 Branch or oil
- 17 "War and Peace" backdrop
- 19 Saltwater
- 20 Heron
- 21 Weather occurrence
- 23 Be furious
- 25 French town
- 26 Footlike part
- 28 North wind
- 33 Folk dance
- 37 Too bad
- 40 Persian wheel
- 41 Backdrop for Bela Lugosi
- 44 Paris subway
- 45 Native of ancient Persia
- 46 They, in Italy
- 47 Tricky questions
- 48 Gabor or Peron

DOWN

- 51 Pay attention
- 54 Long accounts
- 55 Intimate chat
- 64 Broadway backer
- 65 Knock over
- 66 "Key Largo" backdrop
- 68 Take care of
- 69 Miss Adams
- 70 Copied
- 71 Games of chance
- 72 Poetic words
- 73 Beaks
- 1 Curves
- 2 Buffalo home
- 3 Pack away
- 4 Eiffel, for one
- 5 Away, in Scotland
- 6 Wine
- 7 Taft Benson
- 8 Send
- 9 Indian-movie backdrops
- 10 Dismounted
- 11 Marshal in Belgrade
- 12 Any time
- 13 Skin: Prefix
- 18 Dance part
- 22 Law degree
- 24 Letter beginning
- 27 Scanty
- 29 Routine
- 30 Cupid
- 31 Affection
- 32 Ditto
- 33 Rope fiber
- 34 Spread
- 35 Soaks flax
- 36 Land measure
- 38 Flier
- 39 Marquis de
- 42 Backdrops for Dorothy
- 43 One of Israel's 12 tribes
- 45 Musical piece
- 46 Open-mouthed Cyprus star
- 48 Inebriate
- 50 Jai
- 52 Giggle
- 53 Quechuan
- 55 Giggles
- 56 Ivory base
- 58 Vehicles for
- 59 Wine
- 60 Sword
- 61 —age
- 62 Within: Prefix
- 63 Phonebook abbr.



WEATHER

ALGARVE	61	Cloudy	MADRID	13	28	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	21	Cloudy	MILAN	13	28	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	Fair	MONTREAL	13	28	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	Fair	MOSCOW	17	28	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	Fair	NEW YORK	17	28	Cloudy
BERLIN	13	Cloudy	NICE	18	28	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	Cloudy	OSLO	16	28	Cloudy
BUDapest	13	Rainy	PARIS	12	28	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	13	Rainy	ROME	15	28	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	12	Cloudy	SOFIA	13	28	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	15	28	Cloudy
DOHA	13	Cloudy	TEHRAN	28	28	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	58	28	Cloudy
FLORENCE	13	Cloudy	TUNIS	28	28	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	Cloudy	VENICE	28	28	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	Rainy	VIENNA	17	28	Cloudy
Helsinki	13	Rainy	WARSAW	17	28	Cloudy
IAS PALMAS	13	Fair	WASHINGTON	21	28	Sunny
LISBON	13	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	47	Rain
TODAY'S readings: U.S. Canadas at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)						

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT

May 1, 1974
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotation supplied for the IHT: (a) daily; (w) weekly; (r) regularly; (ir) irregularly.

(a) Alexander Fund..... \$17.42
(a) Am. Express Inv. Fund..... \$17.42
AMINCO BANQUE S.A.:
(a) Global..... \$P\$9.80
(*) Apollo (Tampico) Inc. pr. \$P\$10.00
(a) Apollo Fund S.A. \$19.00
(a) Austr. Inv. Fund S.A. \$19.00
(a) Austr. Selection Fund..... \$8.80

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:

(a) Fund of Funds..... \$P\$10.15
(a) Fund of Funds Int'l..... \$P\$11.27
(a) Fund of Funds..... \$P\$8.80

BAER, JONES & CO.:

(a) Basrah..... \$P\$53.49
(a) Conbar..... \$P\$26.00
(a) Grobman..... \$P\$70.00
(a) Karp..... \$P\$10.00
(a) Broad & Wall Fund Int'l..... \$P\$8.80
(a) Brownstein..... \$13.47

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

(a) Capital Inv'l..... \$15.20
(a) Capital Italia S.A. \$15.24
(a) Capital Italia S.A. \$15.24

CREDIT SUISSE:

(a) Credit Suisse Fund..... \$P\$70.00
(a) Credit Suisse Fund..... \$P\$70.75
(a) Credit Suisse Fund..... \$P\$71.25
(a) Credit Suisse Fund..... \$P\$71.50
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(a) Credit Suisse Fund..... \$P\$71.50

CZECH FUND S.A.:

\$5.07

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

(a) BIF Growth Fund..... \$P\$8.92
(a) BIF Japan Fund..... \$P\$8.92
(a) BIF Income Fund..... \$P\$8.92

D.G.C. (D.G.C. Fund.....

(a) Delta Mutual Fund..... \$P\$1.19
(a) Dawa Inv'l Fund..... \$P\$1.19
(a) Dawa Inv'l Fund..... \$P\$1.19

DRESDNER GROUP:

(a) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... \$P\$1.19
(a) Dr. Interest Inv. Fund..... \$P\$1.19
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E.F.I. (E.F.I. Fund.....

(a) Fidelity Fund..... \$P\$1.19
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FIDELITY:

(a) Fidelity Fund..... \$P\$1.19
(a) Fidelity Fund..... \$P\$1.19
(a) Fidelity Fund..... \$P\$1.19

FUND OF NATIONS:

(a) Fund of Nations (Int'l)..... \$P\$1.19
(a) Fund of Nations (Int'l)..... \$P\$1.19

FUTURE AUSTRALIA FUND:

(a) Future Australia Fund..... \$P\$1.19
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England Ousts Ramsey

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, May 1.—Sir Alf Ramsey's 11-year reign at the top of English football ended abruptly today with a Football Association statement that it has fired him as manager of the national team.

"A unanimous recommendation was submitted to the executive committee that Sir Alf Ramsey should be replaced as the England team manager," the statement said. "This recommendation was accepted unanimously."

FA officials later made it clear that the man who won a knighthood piloting England to the World Cup victory in 1966 but saw it eliminated this year had not gone voluntarily. The FA said the decision was taken in the light of England's "future policy in respect of the promotion of international football." It said a special subcommittee was set up in February to study the "Ramsey question."

Joe Mercer, general manager of the First Division Coventry City squad, was named as caretaker manager until a permanent one could be found. Ted Croker, FA secretary, said the position would be "advertised nationally."

Ramsey was named manager Oct. 25, 1962. In his first game in complete charge, France drubbed England, 5-3.

But that unhappy introduction was followed by a steady buildup which culminated in the World Cup title in 1966. Ramsey's overall record was impressive: of 113 games, his team won 68, drew 27 and lost only 17. England scored 226 goals and conceded 89.

But criticism pursued around Sir Alf, however, when his later teams never regained the form of the "Wingless Wonders" who beat West Germany, 4-2, at

Wembley for the World Cup title.

Fans and players charged that Ramsey's outdated tactics and lack of new ideas were responsible for England's disastrous slump. Ramsey kept many of his old stars on the national team and kept on playing with a defense-oriented style called "4-4-2." It effectively abolished traditional wingers and substituted over-lapping fullbacks.

In the 1970 World Cup, England lost to West Germany in the quarterfinals. Last October, the team faced its ultimate humiliation when it failed to qualify for this year's Cup.

"I share the sadness that this sort of thing has happened," Croker said after today's statement. "Sir Alf had achieved a tremendous amount."

"We say goodbye to a real gentleman with a fine record," said football league president Len Galpin.

"This will be a tremendous loss to football," said Harold Shepherdson, trainer for 163 English internationals and Ramsey's right-hand man.

Ramsey, 54, was not available for comment. Friends said he had gone away for a week or more with his wife. A close associate said the ex-manager was "very badly shaken."

The associate, who asked not to be named, said: "Sir Alf was told last week: He did not have an inkling that this was coming. He has cleared his desk and I do not think he will come back."

While his future was being decided, Ramsey was rebuilding the team in preparation for a busy program ahead. England has seven matches during the next few weeks, including games

against World Cup finalists Argentina, East Germany and Yugoslavia.

It has been only in the last few months that he acknowledged it was time for change. He started to remodel the team. But the move came too late for him.

His soccer philosophy has always been the same: "I am employed to win football matches," he once said.

Ramsey, a classic fullback in the English tradition, won 33 international caps during his playing career with Southampton and Tottenham Hotspur. He began his managing days at Ipswich Town in 1955 and in seven years, with a team of other clubs' rejects, won the Third, Second and First Division championships.

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Sir Alf Ramsey
... untrained.

Atletico Madrid's Rough Play Proves Costly But Successful

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, April 29 (UPI).—Madrid Atletico and its controversial manager, Juan Carlos Lorenzo, will move to the final of the European Cup, in Brussels May 15, against Bayern Munich which practically everybody outside Spain will be supporting. This is quite a contrast to the days when Real Madrid so regularly reached the final and was favored by practically all but the fans of the team it was playing. And, on five consecutive occasions, it won.

The shadow of Juan Carlos

Lorenzo lies across British football. Certainly it will be over Wembley on May 22 when the Argentinian national team plays England here for the first time since the notorious World Cup quarter-final game of 1966 when Alf Ramsey accused Juan Carlos Lorenzo's team of "acting as animals" a phrase that has stayed down the years.

That Atletico should be in the final at the expense of Celtic, after the Spaniards' deployable and cynically violent performance in the first leg at Glasgow is a travesty, and a blow to football. Not that I deny their superiority to Celtic, which was all the more reason to deplore their viciousness in Glasgow. But their success represents a triumph for applied brutality, and another lesson by UEFA. The European Football Association, Jack Stein, had every right to protest bitterly that UEFA should have forced Celtic to play the return leg in Madrid, where the atmosphere was predictably a cauldron of noisy hatred.

[In Geneva today, the UEFA announced that it had fined Atletico Madrid 100,000 Swiss francs about \$30,000—the highest penalty it has ever imposed—for its conduct in the European Cup match against Celtic. Reuters reported.]

[UEFA also banned for three matches three Atletico players sent off in the first leg tie at Parkhead Stadium, Glasgow, on April 10. The suspensions mean that Ayala, Diaz and Quique will miss Atletico's match against Bayern. Reuters said.]

Bayern, as expected, made a shrewd work of Ulipet in the return game, and seems to have struck form again at the best possible moment. Hungarian football, indeed, has recently taken a tremendous mauling in West Germany. The national team was thrashed 5-0 by a West German side which did not include the likes of Netzer, Overath or Heynckes, but in which Beckenbauer was supreme. Afterwards, the Hungarians generously saluted the West Germans as the future winners of the World Cup. Franz Beckenbauer, particularly, is in sublime form. Let us hope that, in the Brussels match, he escapes the fate that befell him in the 1970 World Cup semi-final.

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[Tuesday's Results]

Houston 2, Montreal 1.

Philadelphia 2, San Francisco 1.

Atlanta 2, Atlanta 1.

San Diego 2, Philadelphia 1.

New York 2, Atlanta 1.

Philadelphia 2, San Francisco 1.

[Wednesday's Results]

Houston 2, Atlanta 1.

Philadelphia 2, Atlanta 1.

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[Thursday's Results]

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[Friday's Results]

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[Saturday's Results]

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[Sunday's Results]

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Mary Blume

Every Kentucky Derby Is an Event —But This Year's Is the 100th

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UPI)—Some Kentucky Derbys are more important than others—last year's had record-breaking crowds, record-breaking bets and record-breaking Secretariat, and this year's Derby on May 4 will be the 100th to be run—but in Kentucky you'd better believe that every single Derby is an event if not to make the world shake, at least to make it tremble visibly. As Irvin S. Cobb, the syndicated sage of Paducah, Ky., once observed:

"Until you go to Kentucky and with your own eyes behold the Derby, you ain't never seen nothin'!"

The 1 1/4 and-a-quarter mile classic for three-year-olds may not in fact be the world's greatest horse race, but it would

be churlish to think so in this most gracious of cities where every Derby tradition is cherished and maintained. The charming little Kentucky Derby Museum tucked behind the famous twin spires of Churchill Downs race course not only has souvenirs of past winners and the brightly colored silk purses local belles made for the prize money (the purses were hung at the finish line to be grabbed by the winning jockey), but it also offers souvenir julep glasses and a brochure with the words of "My Old Kentucky Home" and a description of how Mrs. Kingsley Walker has since 1931 made the winning horse's blanket of roses ("using green buttonhole thread she sews each rose three times"):

"Never," Mrs. Walker declares, "has a single rose fallen off before being put on the horse!"

The Centennial Derby is to a degree a national event (the United States has issued a 10-cent commemorative stamp showing a field of 10 horses in an apparent dead heat), but it is mostly Kentucky fare. The Courier-Journal, which ran an ill-tempered Derby Day editorial last year ("The nation's most prominent selection of arvoes has its 99th renewal at Churchill Downs today"), has been so much in the public for the traditional Derby breakfast, a recipe for Bourbon Hot Dogs ("if the liquid evaporates too much, add more beer").

Other special events include bicycle tallons and, possibly, great steamboat races, and the erection in Riverfront Plaza of the world's largest sundae, 8 feet high, with 230 gallons of ice cream, flavor unspecified. Kentucky colonels and their ladies are having a banquet and a barbecue, a department store is advertising Thoroughbred fashion in sizes 12 1/2 to 24 1/2, and a Louisville Times reporter excitedly announces that this year's Derby Queen will sport a brand new red velvet robe instead of having to wear the

hand-me-down New Orleans Mardi Gras robes Derby Queens have worn for the past 13 years.

The winner of the Centenary Derby will get a gold cup worth three times the usual trophy (the price of gold has gone up, also this year's cup is encrusted with diamonds and emeralds. The 75th Derby Cup had diamonds only). Another trophy will be presented at this year's Derby by the star guest, Princess Margaret, who will attend the Derby with her husband Lord Snowdon.

The Snowdons will be staying in the former slave quarters of C.V. Whitney's fine estate and will meet a limited number of gentry, but a local paper has offered question and answer advice on how the common reader should act in case he runs into the princess:

Q. What is a proper topic of conversation?

A. She will initiate the talk if she wants to.

One of the more durable features of this year's centenary is Peter Chew's excellent new book, "The Kentucky Derby: The First Hundred Years" (Houghton Mifflin), an historic account from the early days when flamboyant Col. Matt Winn promoted a local race into one of America's best-known sporting events to the career of Secretariat who, even before his three-year-old debut, had been syndicated for a price (\$345 an ounce) greater than the cost of gold.

The Derby has been won by 91 colts, seven geldings and one filly (Secret, in 1915). Fifty-two of the first 61 winners carried the blood of Lexington, a descendant of Diomed, the winner of the first Epsom Derby in England. Seventy-six winners were foaled in Kentucky and only three were not foaled in the United States.

Edie Arcaro rode five winners, Ben A. Jones trained six winners, and Calumet Farms sent out a record-breaking eight winners starting with Whirlaway (as Red Smith

wrote, "Calumet laid it over the competition like ice cream over spinach").

In the first Derby there was one white jockey out of 15, and black jockeys won 15 out of the first 29 Derbys. Jimmy Winkfield, the black jockey who won twice and finally retired to France where he died at 81 in March, thought that black jockeys were sent out once the profession became profitable. A trainer attributes the change to the difficulty in finding small enough blacks these days.

The Derby has apparently long been reputed for its roughness, and even worse were the brutal owners who ran their winners past breaking point at other races to cash in on their Derby reputation. There was the 1958 scandal over Dancer's Image, a disqualified winner, though Red Smith has pointed out, doping was an old habit: "Sir Barton, America's first triple crown winner who took the Derby in 1919, is celebrated as one of the great horseheads of history..."

The great Man O' War never ran in the Derby, but some very rare specimens have. Weeks before the race the site of the field is always enormous to be eligible for the Derby a thoroughbred must merely be registered with the Jockey Club—and one of the queen's entries ever was One Eyed Tom, in 1972, who had never run in a race or been schooled for a starting gate (his owner was finally pressured into scratching him). There are some who think the Derby should be made an invitational race, and some selection process seems inevitable.

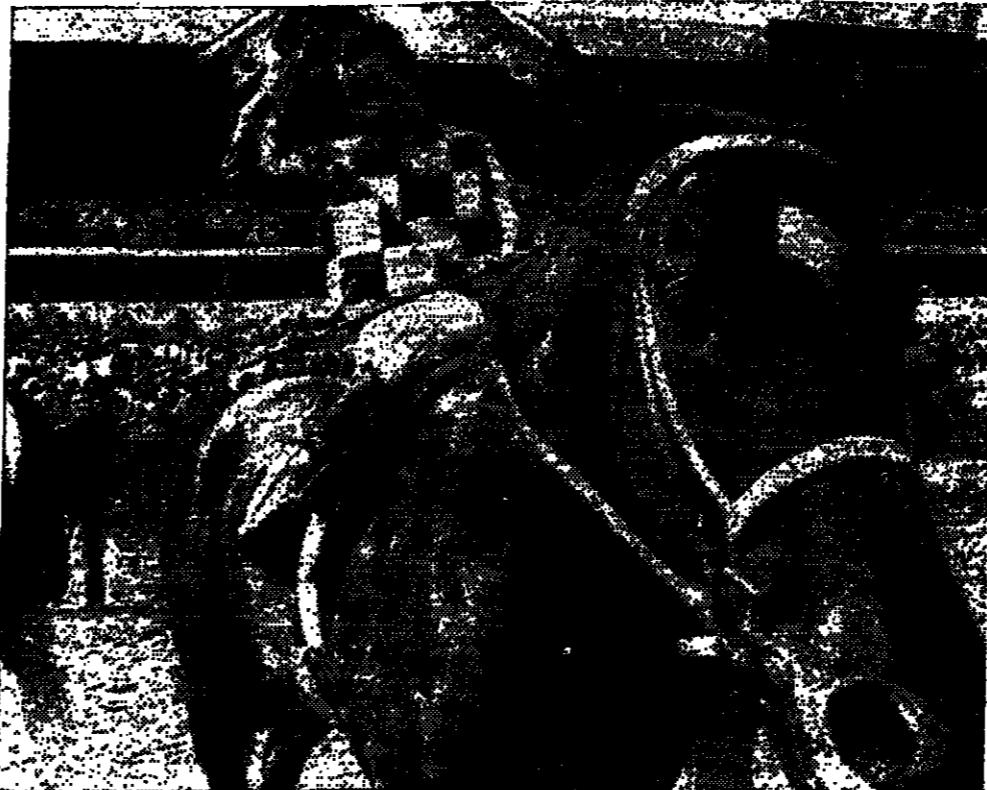
Of the winners, Whirlaway was hasty ("as nervous as a cat in a roomful of rocking chairs," said his trainer), Dust Commander was blessed by Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo of Zambia before the race, and Count Turf's trainer thought his colt had so little chance he didn't bother even to attend the Derby.

The Kentucky Derby was founded by Col. M. Lewis Clark, Jr., and on the morning of the first race the Courier-Journal predicted the Derby Day would be "a long series of annual turf festivities which we confidently expect our grandchildren 100 years hence to celebrate in glorious continuance rejoicing."

So glorious are the rejoicings, and so continuous will they be, that the State of Kentucky has also decided to celebrate an important birthday, its 200th, this year. In fact Kentucky did not become a state until 1792 but, as a member of the Bicentennial committee told reporter Billy Reed, "In 1976 the 13 Eastern seaboard states are going to get all the publicity and everything, so frankly we just wanted to get our share ahead of them."

Kentucky will, of course, celebrate the nation's bicentennial in 1976 and will re-celebrate its own statehood in 1992. In the meantime the bicentennial committee will prolong the Derby's centennial festivities with a summer-long program of activities. So happy birthday, whoever it is.

—The Kentucky Derby was founded by Col. M. Lewis



Associated Press
Jockey Ron Turcotte and Secretariat after the 1973 Kentucky Derby.



Jimmy Winkfield, in 1901.

George C. Wallace Jr. PEOPLE: And a Social Problem

As part of a social problems class project at Huntington College in Montgomery, Ala., a young white man went apartment hunting with a black woman, posing as an engaged couple. The black student was Evelyn Bradford and her "fiance" George C. Wallace Jr., son of the governor of Alabama. "I only told Daddy that we were having a sociological experiment at school," said young Wallace. "It gave me a lot of insight into people. I thought the attitudes would be worse, but the times are changing. At first they looked at us, looked away and then acted like we had knocked the breath out of them. Of four apartment complexes visited, Wallace said, the manager on one showed them a model apartment. "The others gave us the cold shoulder."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., says the federal government should ban manufacture of big luxury cars because they're gas-guzzlers. Javits, who drives a 1971 Ford Mustang, says, "There seems to be a resumption of the appetite for the large car which the automobile companies are going along with. The government should not allow it to continue."

Smuggling charges against one of Ugandan President Idi Amin's ex-wives were dropped Tuesday during a court hearing in Toronto. The prosecution withdrew the charge, according to Radio Uganda's Mayama, pleased guilty to acting as a traveling wholesaler without the necessary license. She and two men were fined \$600 (about \$100). Another two men who pleaded not guilty will be tried on May 20. All five had been arrested early last month at a customs post on the Uganda-Kenya border, and all denied the smuggling charge—attempting to export five boxes of textiles packed in a manner likely to deceive customs officials.

Author André Malraux, 73, former French minister of culture, will make a three-week goodwill tour of Japan in mid-May at the invitation of the Asahi Shimbun and Japan Foundation.

Athens police investigating the death of a rag-clad tinker have discovered that the dead man had more than \$5 million and 10 controversial wills. The tinker, Nicholas Navliris, died of a heart attack in the Athens flea market. An address found on the body led police to the tinker's home—a \$500,000 house in the city's most exclusive neighborhood. Despite all his money and his real estate holdings, Navliris had sold lanterns, stoves and piping from the flea market for 30 years. Friends quoted the dead man as telling them shortly before his death: "When I die, I'm going to make everybody remember me."

RECOVERING: Judy Agnew, wife of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew, was reported in good condition Tuesday afternoon after having had a hysterectomy in St. Joseph's Hospital, Towson, Md., that morning. NAMED: John W. Young, ninth man to walk on the moon, acting chief of the astronaut office at Space Center, Houston. Young, a 43-year-old Navy captain, will take over from Alan Shepard, who will serve as a senior adviser. Young flew two Gemini and two Apollo missions and was commander of Apollo-16, making man's fifth landing on the moon. HONORED: Film director Alfred Hitchcock, 74, at a gala show of his movies at Lincoln Center, New York. About 2,800 people were there to pay tribute to Hitchcock, now in his 50th year as a moviemaker, and raise money (\$80,000) for the Lincoln Center Film Society.

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ASTORIA, Mr. Michael White, 102-14-45-45, 102-14-46-46, 102-14-47-47, 102-14-48-48, 102-14-49-49, 102-14-50-50, 102-14-51-51, 102-14-52-52, 102-14-53-53, 102-14-54-54, 102-14-55-55, 102-14-56-56, 102-14-57-57, 102-14-58-58, 102-14-59-59, 102-14-60-60, 102-14-61-61, 102-14-62-62, 102-14-63-63, 102-14-64-64, 102-14-65-65, 102-14-66-66, 102-14-67-67, 102-14-68-68, 102-14-69-69, 102-14-70-70, 102-14-71-71, 102-14-72-72, 102-14-73-73, 102-14-74-74, 102-14-75-75, 102-14-76-76, 102-14-77-77, 102-14-78-78, 102-14-79-79, 102-14-80-80, 102-14-81-81, 102-14-82-82, 102-14-83-83, 102-14-84-84, 102-14-85-85, 102-14-86-86, 102-14-87-87, 102-14-88-88, 102-14-89-89, 102-14-90-90, 102-14-91-91, 102-14-92-92, 102-14-93-93, 102-14-94-94, 102-14-95-95, 102-14-96-96, 102-14-97-97, 102-14-98-98, 102-14-99-99, 102-14-100-100, 102-14-101-101, 102-14-102-102, 102-14-103-103, 102-14-104-104, 102-14-105-105, 102-14-106-106, 102-14-107-107, 102-14-108-108, 102-14-109-109, 102-14-110-110, 102-14-111-111, 102-14-112-112, 102-14-113-113, 102-14-114-114, 102-14-115-115, 102-14-116-116, 102-14-117-117, 102-14-118-118, 102-14-119-119, 102-14-120-120, 102-14-121-121, 102-14-122-122, 102-14-123-123, 102-14-124-124, 102-14-125-125, 102-14-126-126, 102-14-127-127, 102-14-128-128, 102-14-129-129, 102-14-130-130, 102-14-131-131, 102-14-132-132, 102-14-133-133, 102-14-134-134, 102-14-135-135, 102-14-136-136, 102-14-137-137, 102-14-138-138, 102-14-139-139, 102-14-140-140, 102-14-141-141, 102-14-142-142, 102-14-143-143, 102-14-144-144, 102-14-145-145, 102-14-146-146, 102-14-147-147, 102-14-148-148, 102-14-149-149, 102-14-150-150, 102-14-151-151, 102-14-152-152, 102-14-153-153, 102-14-154-154, 102-14-155-155, 102-14-156-156, 102-14-157-157, 102-14-158-158, 102-14-159-159, 102-14-160-160, 102-14-161-161, 102-14-162-162, 102-14-163-163, 102-14-164-164, 102-14-165-165, 102-14-166-166, 102-14-167-167, 102-14-168-168, 102-14-169-169, 102-14-170-170, 102-14-171-171, 102-14-172-172, 102-14-173-173, 102-14-174-174, 102-14-175-175, 102-14-176-176, 102-14-177-177, 102-14-178-178, 102-14-179-179, 102-14-180-180, 102-14-181-181, 102-14-182-182, 102-14-183-183, 102-14-184-184, 102-14-185-185, 102-14-186-186, 102-14-187-187, 102-14-188-188, 102-14-189-189, 102-14-190-190, 102-14-191-191, 102-14-192-192, 102-14-193-193, 102-14-194-194, 102-14-195-195, 102-14-196-196, 102-14-197-197, 102-14-198-198, 102-14-199-199, 102-14-200-200, 102-14-201-201, 102-14-202-202, 102-14-203-203, 102-14-204-204, 102-14-205-205, 102-14-206-206, 102-14-207-207, 102-14-208-208, 102-14-209-209, 102-14-210-210, 102-14-211-211, 102-14-212-212, 102-14-213-213, 102-14-214-214, 102-14-215-215, 102-14-216-216, 102-14-217-217, 102-14-218-218, 102-14-219-219, 102-14-220-220, 102-14-221-221, 102-14-222-222, 102-14-223-223, 102-14-224-224, 102-14-225-225, 102-14-226-226, 102-14-227-227, 102-14-228-228, 102-14-229-229, 102-14-230-230, 102-14-231-231, 102-14-232-232, 102-14-233-233, 102-14-234-234, 102-14-235-235, 102-14-236-236, 102-14-237-237, 102-14-238-238, 102-14-239-239, 102-14-240-240, 102-14-241-241, 102-14-242-242, 102-14-243-243, 102-14-244-244, 102-14-245-245, 102-14-246-246, 102-14-247-247, 102-14-248-248, 102-14-249-249, 102-14-250-250, 102-14-251-251, 102-14-252-252, 102-14-253-253, 102-14-254-254, 102-14-255-255, 102-14-256-256, 102-14-257-257, 102-14-258-258, 102-14-259-259, 102-14-260-260, 102-14-261-261, 102-14-262-262, 102-14-263-263, 102-14-264-264, 102-14-265-265, 102-14-266-266, 102-14-267-267, 102-14-268-268, 102-14-269-269, 102-14-270-270, 102-14-271-271, 102-14-272-272, 102-14-273-273, 102-14-274-274, 102-14-275-275, 102-14-276-276, 102-14-277-277, 102-14-278-278, 102-14-279-279, 102-14-280-280, 102-14-281